

THE COUNTY PAPER.

By DAVENPORT & DOBYS.

OREGON, : : MO

SLEEP.

Fair are the opal snows; and princely stars
Waft over the sylph-like waves their amorous
breath.
Night broods above the valleys' desert
heath;
And slow returning home from weary wars
The day hath woven herself a poppy wreath.
Load break on Winter's ear the midnight
chimes;
Dim burns the diligent lamp, and glows be-
tomes
Full on the open books that lie beneath.
No prayerful nature, in soft silence dressed,
Makes the vigil till morn break o'er rock and
hill;
Thus hopeful I, though sleep deny me still.
Dead joys, cold loves, lie shrouded in my
breast,
Waiting their reverent sepulture and deep,
O, my Antigone! my sister, sleep!

DAY DAWN.

LONGFELLOW.

A wind came up out of the sea,
And said, "O mist, make room for me."
It hailed the ships, and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone."
And hurried landward far away,
Crying, "Awake! it is the day!"
It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"
It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."
And o'er the farms, "O chaffincher,
Your claxon blow, the day is near."
It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."
It shouted through the beifer-tow,
"Awake O bell! proclaim the hour."
It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,
And said, "Not yet! in quiet lie."

A GREAT MONOPOLY.

By H. D. LLOYD.

March Atlantic.

Very few of the forty millions of people in United States who burn kerosene know that its production, manufacture, and export, its price at home and abroad, have been controlled for years by a single corporation, the Standard Oil Company. This company began in a partnership, in the early years of the civil war, between Samuel Andrews and John Rockefeller in Cleveland. Rockefeller had been a bookkeeper in some interior town in Ohio, and had afterward made a few thousand dollars by keeping a flour store in Cleveland. Andrews had been a day laborer in refineries, and so poor that his wife took in sewing. He found a way of refining by which more kerosene could be got out of a barrel of petroleum than by any other method, and set up for himself a ten-barrel still in Cleveland, by which he cleared \$500 in six months. Andrews' still and Rockefeller's savings have grown into the Standard Oil Company. It has a capital, nominally \$3,500,000, but really much more, on which it divides among its stockholders every year millions of dollars of profits. It has refineries at Cleveland, Baltimore, and New York. Its own acid works, glue factories, hardware stores, and barrel shops supply it with all the accessories it needs in its business. It has bought land at Indianapolis on which to erect the largest refinery in the country. It has drawn its check for \$1,000,000 to suppress a rival. It buys 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day, at a price fixed by itself, and makes special contracts with the railroads for the transportation of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 barrels of oil a year. The four quarters of the globe are partitioned among the members of the Standard combinations. One has the control of the China trade; another that of some country of Europe; another that of the United States. In New York, you cannot buy oil for East Indian export from the house that has been given the European trade; reciprocally, the East Indian house is not allowed to sell for export to Europe. The Standard produces only one fifth or sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all, and refines nine tenths. Circulars are issued at intervals by which the price of oil is fixed for all cities of the country, except New York, where a little competition survives. Such is the indifference of the Standard Oil Company to railroad charges that the price is made the same for parts so far apart as Terre Haute, Chicago, and Kokook. There is not to-day a merchant in Chicago, or in any other city in the New England, Western, or Southern States, dealing in kerosene, whose prices are not fixed for him by the Standard. In all cases these prices are graded so that a merchant in one city cannot export to another. Chicago, Cincinnati, or Cleveland is not allowed to supply the tributary towns. That is done by the Standard itself, which runs oil in its own tank cars to all the principal points of distribution. This corporation has driven into bankruptcy, or out of business, or into union with itself, all the petroleum refineries of the country except five in New York, and a few of little consequence in Western Pennsylvania. Nobody knows how many millions Rockefeller is worth. Current gossip among his business acquaintances in Cleveland puts his income last year at a figure second only, if a second at all, to that of Vanderbilt. His partner, Samuel Andrews, the poor English day laborer, retired years ago with millions. Just who the Standard Oil Company are, and what are their relations to the railroads, nobody knows except in part. Their officers refused to testify before the supreme court of Pennsylvania, the late New York Railroad Investigating Committee, and

a committee of Congress. The New York committee found there was nothing to be learned from them, and was compelled to confess its inability to ascertain as much as it desired to know "of this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description, lest their testimony be used to convict them of crime."

Benevolent Mr. Wixham.

Detroit Free Press.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, held the other day, it was resolved that a committee of four ladies be appointed to canvass for donations, and in the course of their peregrinations this committee yesterday dropped into Mr. Wixham's office. He received them as a gentleman should, and after the usual formalities one of them began:

"Mr. Wixham, we are asking aid for benevolent purposes."

"Ah! yes. Benevolence is a bump which should be cultivated. Are you looking after poor folks?"

"We are."

"Very proper—very proper. You all have children of your own?"

"Oh, yes."

"All of them are well fed, well clothed and well cared for, are they?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's very proper. I presume their stockings are properly darned, buttons in their places, and they say their prayers when they go to bed? Am I correct?"

"The women looked at each other in a sly way, and at him, then one of them said:

"We shall be happy for any contribution."

"Yes'm, yes'm. You don't want this contribution for your own families, eh?"

"No, sir!" answered four voices in chorus.

"Well, I am somewhat inclined to benevolence. Hardly a day passes that I don't do something for charity. Here is an old account of \$25 against Mr. —. I know he's hard up and having a close time to get along, and yesterday I cancelled the debt."

One of the canvassers turned red white and blue, and looked out of the window. That was her husband, but Wixham didn't know it.

"And yesterday I found a poor, forlorn-looking little boy out here crying with hunger and cold. He said his name was Tommy—, and lived at No. 86—street. He hadn't been washed or combed for a week, and I felt sad for him. I was going to take him home and feed him, but he slipped away."

Another woman suddenly looked out of the window, and her pulse ran up to 120 a minute, but Wixham was innocent as a lamb of any knowledge that it was her boy.

"Then you won't aid us?" queried the spokeswoman.

"Oh, yes, certainly I will. I was simply figuring to see how much I could spare. I signed a note with Mr. — last fall, and I had to pay yesterday. That makes me feel rather poor."

The third woman didn't turn red, but green, but Wixham couldn't possibly have known that it was her husband.

"Let's see. Let's see, I want to give you all I can spare. Mr. — or — street, owes me for four months' house rent and I'll give you an order on him for \$20."

The four women rose up. They rushed in a solid body for the door. They went out in a heap. Some were red and some were pale, and all mad. They tried to speak, but they couldn't, and as they hastened to get away from each other, Wixham held up the half-written order and gasped:

"How very, very singular. Perhaps they thought they couldn't collect the money."

Sulkiness as an Accomplishment.
The capacity for steady, solid, concentrated sulkiness is a mighty power to him who possesses it; it implies many curious and varied accomplishments and gifts, among others that of the complete mastery of the five senses. It is for a man to be blind when it is desired that he should open his eyes, dumb whenever words would be acceptable, deaf to all allurements or submission, insensible to every effort at conciliation. It can create gloom, and, having created it, it can perpetuate and deepen until it becomes a clinging atmosphere as unwholesome as malaria. It comprehends an absolute control over the facial muscles, so that no softness or sign of yielding, not a ripple of a smile or an expression of pleasure may replace even for a moment the sullen apathy or illumi-nated the habitual scowl of the confirmed sulker. In a word, it is the faculty of simulation to such a degree that a person shall appear to be blind, deaf, stupid, paralyzed, ill or dead, whenever and for as long as he chooses.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this—
—Traveler.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 3	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 4	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 5	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 6	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 7	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 8	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 9	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 10	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 11	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 12	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 13	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 14	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 15	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 16	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 17	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 18	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 19	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 20	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 21	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 22	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 23	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 24	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 25	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 26	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 27	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 28	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 29	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 30	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 31	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 32	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 33	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 34	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 35	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 36	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 37	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 38	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 39	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 40	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 41	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 42	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 43	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 44	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 45	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 46	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 47	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 48	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 49	95 1/2
Wheat—No. 50	95 1/2

WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary.

The horse distemper has broken out in the city railroad stables of New York.

The first National bank of Pittston, Pa., has voted to withdraw its circulation—\$450,000.

Sixteen steamers and two hundred and three sailing vessels were lost during December.

A fire on Stewart Avenue and Wright streets, Chicago, Feb. 22nd, caused a loss of \$25,000.

Fifteen colliers in South orkshire, England, and 12,000 men are idle. Great distress exists.

The First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., has reduced its circulation from \$750,000 to \$150,000.

The 35th ballot for United States Senator in Pennsylvania resulted in the election of John L. Mitchell.

The Canada Pacific Railway Company has been organized, and appointed George Stephens President.

There is a war between the Continental and English vessels on emigrant routes. The rate is down to \$15.

About 400 Cincinnati moulders are on a strike by order of the union, for an increase of 25 per cent in their wages.

Two men were killed on the Massachusetts Central Railway, near Oakdale, Mass., Feb. 16th, by the caving of an embankment.

The extensive ship chandlery stores and a hardware store, at Toledo, Ohio, burned Feb. 17. Loss, \$65,000; insurance, \$40,000.

The boot and shoe manufactory of J. H. Billman & Co's at Keene, N. H., burned Feb. 22nd. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$30,000.

The Arkansas Senate by a vote of 18 to 5 has passed a joint resolution fixing the pronunciation of the name of the State as "Arkansas."

The banks of Cooperstown, N. J., will not surrender their circulation, but will take about \$300,000 of the new three per cents.

Louis Alfred, an acrobat, fell from the trapeze at Tony Pastor's, New York, on the night of Feb. 23d, and was seriously injured.

Cattle-skinner are at work near San Antonio, Texas. They kill cattle belonging to others, steal the hides and leave the carcasses.

It is stated that Howells will retire from the Atlantic Monthly, and will be appointed United States Minister to the Swiss Confederation.

On the 22nd of February the Egyptian obelisk was formally presented to the city of New York by Secretary Evans in behalf of the Khedive.

By a boiler explosion on a steamer at New Orleans, Feb. 15th, one man was killed, one or two fatally hurt, and eight, more or less seriously injured.

The caboose of a freight train on the Washburn road jumped the track and took the near Hannibal, Mo., Feb. 17th, and N. Snell, a passenger, was killed.

The French bark Fannie, from Philadelphia for Havre, with a cargo of 837,572 gallons of crude and refined petroleum, is believed lost, with all on board.

An explosion in Detweiler's fire-works factory, New York, Feb. 23d, injured several persons. There was a small explosion at the same factory a few days ago.

The New York Post learns that the Oregon Navigation Company has a fund of \$8,000,000 with which it is intended to secure the control of the Northern Pacific.

The Senate of Kansas has refused to pass the resolution for female suffrage. The Supreme Court of that State has sustained the legality of the prohibition amendment.

The Arkansas House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution prohibiting an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State by a vote of 66 to 17.

Thirty-six successive shocks of earthquake occurred at St. Michael's, in Azores, a few days ago. One church and two hundred houses fell. Several persons were killed.

John Herbert, a young man living with his uncle, a wealthy farmer, near Turkey Hill, near from Belleville, Mo., hung himself in the hayrack Feb. 15th. No cause is assigned for the act.

At a meeting of the Western Rail Association in Pittsburg, Feb. 23d, it was unanimously decided to advance the price of rails to \$3. The rate has been \$2.55, but contracts were not invited at that figure.

The Central branch Union Pacific road sent out February 17, its first passenger train for seven days. A stock train with five car-loads of horses was snowed in at Summit Station, and all were dead when reached.

Five new glass works were started in Ohio last year, and several more will be added this year. The statistics give 19 furnaces engaged in glass manufacture, with 38 furnaces, having 292 pots, and employing 2,032 men.

W. A. Middlemist, a well-known and wealthy stockman, was found near Deer Trail, Colorado, Feb. 18th, frozen to death. A two of the four-horse team which he was driving were frozen and the others are in a bad condition, having been there since Feb. 14th.

The following suicides are reported occurring on the 20th and 21st of Feb.: Henry D. Kotke, a wealthy farmer near Glasgow, Mo. Bettie Adams, a young lady of Indianapolis, Ind. Two cases in Chicago. Hanging and shooting were the methods resorted to.

E. L. Patch, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, Kansas City, is authority for the statement that the connection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads will be made by the first of March, and that about the 10th of that month trains will be running through to San Francisco.

Fires are reported Feb. 21st as follows: Rockwell & Churchill's printing establishment, Boston—loss, \$30,000; buildings of the Cincinnati Coffer Company—loss, \$30,000; Kelllogg & McDougall's linseed oil works, Buffalo, N. Y.—loss, \$75,000; a large livery stable at Nebraska City, Neb.—John Jackson and Frank Otto burned to death.

The casualties upon the railroads in 1890 were in the proportion of one person killed and four injured in each 1,500,000 passengers and employees; or, out of 40,000,000 persons carried one mile, one was killed and four were injured. Of the causes of accidents, one-half were traceable to carelessness and one-fourth to defective property.

On the evening of Feb. 19th, a shocking accident occurred at Stoddard's agricultural works in Dayton, Ohio. Several work-

men were carrying a large ladle containing 1,300 pounds of molten iron on a truck, when it upset in some water, causing a terrible explosion. The workmen were frightfully burned, and threw themselves in the water in a street gutter to relieve their suffering. One of them will die and the recovery of the other is doubtful.

A special from Monroe, Louisiana, says the steamer Fairplay, with 800 bales of cotton, the wharf boat Katie, with 500 bales of cotton and a large lot of merchandise were destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$40,000. The officers of the Fairplay barely escaped with their lives, most of them having to leave the boat in their night clothes. Captain Rabun and Thomas Aber, the clerk, had their faces badly burned. Eddie Hancock, a printer, perished in the flames.

In the United States Circuit Court, Chicago, Judges Drummond and Blodgett, Feb. 21, refused a rehearing in the celebrated barred wire fence manufacturers, in which immense sums of money are involved. In accordance with this decision all the barred wire manufactured in the West is an infringement on the patent of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts. It is stated that most of the manufacturers have already made terms with the Massachusetts company.

Three Chinamen, desiring to become citizens of the United States, applied to the Court in Chicago for naturalization papers, Feb. 17th. My Hong Kee, who asked first for his papers, placed on the docket a pen and ink shikrocks, and his signatures, and was allowed his papers. My Yee and Moy Sam, the others, have been in America ten years, and applied for full citizenship, but Judge Moran took the question under advisement because of the decisions of the New York and San Francisco judges that Chinamen cannot become citizens. He thought also that the provisions of the new treaty might prevent the Celestials from becoming full citizens.

The contents of the North American Review for March will attract the attention of all by the timeliness of the topics discussed. First, we have a thoughtful and moderate article by Bishop Cox on "Theology in the Public Schools." The author would sternly exclude from the schoolroom sectarian dogmas, whether Papist or Protestant, but he insists on the retention of the Bible, first because that book is the principal fountain of our English speech, and secondly because it is really the basis of our social system. The second article is by Captain Eads, who endeavors to show the practicality of his ship-railway, its advantages over all canal schemes, and why the United States can without risk guarantee the payment of 6 per cent interest on \$50,000,000 of the capital stock of the proposed company. The other articles are timely and valuable, making the March Review very desirable to all who wish to keep pace with the advanced thought of the day.

A terrible conflagration visited East Liverpool, Ohio, on the morning of February 23d, by which a family named Sloan, of eight persons, burned to death. About 1:30 o'clock immense flames were discovered issuing from a four story frame building, occupied as a drug store, feed store and dwelling. The proprietor of the drug store, Wm. Sloan, with his family lived in the building. As soon as the flames were discovered by Mr. Sloan he awoke all, and telling them to follow him took his three-year-old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had cut off their retreat by this time, and turning to a window, he leaped out, at the same time telling his wife and children to do the same. It is supposed that before they had time to follow his advice they were overcome by the stifling fumes from the drug store, as no others escaped. All that is left of a family of ten persons are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap. Those who perished were Mrs. Sloan, aged 31; Luella Sloan, aged 13; Clyde Sloan, aged 12; Lizzie Sloan, aged 11; Alexander Sloan, aged 9; Daniel Sloan, aged 5, and another child, aged 15 months; also William Skeels, a brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman. The fire started in the drug store, and is supposed to have been incendiary. Loss of property, \$10,000.

Crime.

Col. Cash, who killed Col. Shannon in a duel in South Carolina, has been indicted for murder.

John Taylor, a steamboat engineer, was shot dead by Capt. John Fletcher at Chattanooga, Feb. 23d.

In a dispute over cards at Eagle Pass, Texas, a few nights ago a man named Reilly was shot dead by Tom Leaky.

The wife of Wilson Fowles has been found guilty of the murder of her husband and sentenced to be hanged at Petersburg, Va.

Incendiary fires in a snuff factory on Harrison Avenue and a lumber wharf on Lehigh street, Boston, caused an aggregate loss of \$36,000. Insured.

It is reported that Duffy and Murphy, the Lapeere murderers who turned State's evidence, were found hanging to a tree near Guthrie, Tenn., Feb. 19th.

The Indians in Mexico are again on the war path. Two hundred of them attacked a settlement near Carollas recently, killing several women and children and plundering the place.

A baggage man named Harper and a carpenter named Farrington, both employed on the Atlantic & Charlotte railroad, in North Carolina, Feb. 18th, were killed in an exchange of shots Harper was killed.

The State Senate of Tennessee has adopted unanimously a resolution condemning the mob which lynched the prisoners at Springfield, Mo., declaring that mobs must be suppressed if it takes the whole power of the State.

Mrs. Irene Crandall and her child were found dead in the road, in Grant county, Minn., near her home. It is thought her husband, who habitually abused her, drove her from her home, and then followed and killed both his wife and child. Crandall is still at large.

Joseph H. Wade, on trial at Indianapolis for the murder of Brown, plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. On a former trial Wade was found guilty and sentenced to be hung but the Supreme Court reversed the decision and gave him a new trial.

A special says that on the evening of Feb. 19th, four shots were heard in the neighborhood of the Texas Pacific passenger depot in Dallas. A crowd gathered found the corpse of A. R. Strubler, a wealthy cattle man of Euola, Texas. No clue to the murderers has been found.

At Hull, Canada, Feb. 20th, while in a procession of Sunday School scholars, a girl named Garrett was abducted by her brother-in-law, aided by over a hundred French Canadians who attacked the procession. The whereabouts of the girl is a mystery. Her conversion to Protestantism is the only known reason.

A shooting affray occurred in Benton county, Ark., Feb. 17th, between C. D. Gunter, brother of Congressman Gunter, and

B. Gamble. The trouble originated about the removal of the postoffice. Gamble knocked Gunter down, when the latter seized a shot gun and fired both barrels, and Gamble fell, exclaiming, "I am a dead man."

James Gibbons, a bar-keeper, shot and killed James O'Connor, at Marshall, Texas, Feb. 23d. On the same day at Nacatox Robert Henry, colored, was shot dead, while returning home. Joseph Crockett, the negro charged with the murder of Wylie Austin, and arson, in Harrison county, Texas, was arrested Feb. 23d.

Baptiste Costa, an Italian coal miner, living near Collinsville, Ill., murdered his brother, Bartine Costa, on the night of Feb. 18th. The brothers lived together in a shanty near the mine in which they worked, and it appears that Bartine attempted to keep Baptiste out of the house that night, whereupon the latter forced his way in and shot and killed the former.

A telegram from Somerset, Ky., says that a few days ago Harvey Russell started for a spelling match to attend a meeting at some distance, but not returning at the proper time, search was made and he was found by the wayside stabbed in twenty-two places and his skull crushed. Money amounting to \$150, a watch and other articles were missing. Five men have been arrested who were seen with him shortly after he left the spelling match, but only circumstantial evidence points to them as guilty.

It has been discovered that Matthew Kolb, of Philadelphia, recently deceased, forged bills of lading to the amount of \$125,000, and negotiated them. He had good credit and for twenty years was a member of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. The forged bills are held by the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, and are dated Iowa Centre, Iowa, and purport being signed by Lovejoy, a railroad agent.

A fiendish murder was committed at Tompkinsville, Ky., Feb. 22nd. After dark a stone was thrown against a door of the house occupied by James Feller, aged 37. As Feller opened the door a flash was seen and a report heard. He fell dead, shot through the head. Wm. Smith is now in jail charged with murder in the first degree. The wife and daughter of Feller have been arrested as accessories to the crime. The wife is a pretty woman 34 years of age, and her step-daughter is 19. Smith ran off with Feller's wife a year ago, and hard feeling has existed between them ever since. The wife is educated and handsome, but bears a bad character.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

Dispatches of the 17th say: In the House of Commons the Postmaster General replied "No" to the question whether the warrants authorized by him to open letters in transit would be presented to the House. The answer was greeted with prolonged cheers. Parnell, O'Kelly, Brennan and Sexton arrived in London on the evening of the 17th.

Gladstone, in the House of Commons, gave notice that if the consideration of the bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland as amended was not concluded Feb. 23d he would give notice of a motion for having all amendments put forthwith at 7 o'clock next evening, and immediately afterward commence debate on the third reading of the bill.

IRELAND.

The London Times says: "In one district in the west of Ireland, notorious as the scene of more than one scandalous Land League victory, between twenty and thirty village tyrants have quietly absconded since the second reading of the protection to person and property in Ireland bills. The conference between Parnell and Rochefort has excited much indignation among the Catholic members of Parnell's party. Parnell promised on his return to Ireland to send Victor Hugo a letter upon the political situation of that country. Hugo said he would reply to such a letter by a manifesto to Europe in favor of the claims of Ireland."

Parnell goes to Paris again from Ireland, where he has promised to speak. Day-till's physician has been permitted to visit him to ascertain the actual condition of his health. The Pope has expressed indignation at Parnell and the principal members of the Land League, whom the Roman Catholic bishops reprobated as the only sincere patriots, for having formed an alliance with Rochefort and other anti-clericals.

Parnell addressed 15,000 people at Clara, King's county, Feb. 20th. He was received by large crowds and with great enthusiasm at railway stations along the route. He advised the people, especially tenants, to remain firm and congratulate themselves on having, by obstruction in Parliament, prevented suspension of *habeas corpus* for seven weeks. A Catholic priest presided at the meeting, and the Stars and Stripes waved over him. The London Times' correspondent at Dublin says: "The prestige of the Land League has sensibly declined. The people are beginning to fear it less. Outrage have almost entirely ceased and the payment of rent is increasing."

The London Daily News says that if the improvement in the condition of Ireland continues it is possible that the Government will proceed with the Arms bill. In the House of Commons the Attorney General's objection to parts of Parnell's speech at Clara was received with careful attention. The announcement was received with cheers.

Parnell has written to the Secretary of the Land League at Clara retracting the advice to plough up the land, because he has learned an unjust and barbarous law makes such an act punishable by seven years' penal servitude. A private paper magazine at Cork has been seized and its contents destroyed. The people are beginning to fear it less. Outrage have almost entirely ceased and the payment of rent is increasing."